AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

Amend the following paragraph(s):

[0009] -- FIG.1 ~~sketchy~~ shows a schematic cross-section of an ~~appliance model, preformed the above mentioned method of the liquid medium~~ apparatus for heating or cooling a fluid[[.]]; and--.

[0010] --FIG. 2 shows a partly sectional view of the apparatus, taken along the line ~~profile of~~ A-A ~~on the~~ of Fig. 1.--.

[0011] -- ~~The liquid medium~~ An apparatus for heating or cooling ~~appliance consists of~~ a fluid includes a housing, which defines a ~~flowing~~ flow channel 1, ~~along which~~ and a plurality of stages 2 of equal length ~~are provided from its outer side~~ for cooling down or warming up the ~~liquid medium~~ fluid (gas or liquid) which flows inside the flow channel 1of the housing. ~~Above mentioned~~ The stages 2 can each be made as a jacket around of the ~~flowing~~ flow channel 1, which jacket 2 together with [[a]] an outer wall of the ~~flowing~~ flow channel 1 creates a cavity, to which an agent (heating agent or refrigerant) is pumped or they can be performed, for instance, as thermoelectric batteries mounted on the outer surface of the ~~flowing~~ flow channel 1. At that these thermoelectric batteries are connected to the power network so that they create stages of the equal length, to which a power is supplied, increasing from one stage to ~~an other~~ another in direct proportion and in spurts. Respectively, heat carrier (heating agent or refrigerant, e.g. alcohol, Freon or liquid ammonia) is pumped into the jackets [[a.m.]]; temperature of this heat carrier is increasing or ~~falling down~~ decreasing stage by stage and in direct proportion. As an example, a heat carrier can be pumped into the jackets or (in the case with thermoelectric batteries) first stage can be tempered to 14 °C, the second one to 28°C and the third to 42°C. The heat carrier with the temperature required can be obtained and supplied by a vapor compression machine. Such a

machine can be applied to heat a ~~liquid medium~~ fluid as well as to cool it down. At that, the jackets – in one case – creating cavities around the ~~flowing~~ flow channel 1, act as a condenser, in other case they serve for an evaporator of the vapor compressor machine. The ~~liquid medium~~ fluid enters the ~~flowing~~ flow channel 1 tangentially through a jet or a nipple 3 (the last is better). At that the jet or the nipple 3 are mounted ~~a angle-wise towards~~ at an angle α in relation to the flow channel 1, generating ray of the ~~flowing~~ flow channel 1 on the liquid medium inlet at a temperature of 45°C to 90 °C.--.

[0013] -- The liquid medium (heat or cold) enters the ~~flowing~~ flow channel 1 through a jet or a nipple 3. In the ~~flowing~~ flow channel 1 a successive heating or cooling of the liquid medium takes place on two stages 2 at least. Temperature of each stage 2 (from the first one to the next) is rising in spurts and in direct proportion in* the case of heating or is falling down in the case of cooling. As a result, a successive heating or cooling of the liquid medium takes place in the ~~flowing~~ flow channel 1.--.

[0014] -- By applying thermoelectric batteries, they are connected to the DC network via a control panel, which allow to change polarity of the voltage supplied, it also let change operating modes of the batteries: to heat or to cool down the liquid medium in the ~~flowing~~ flow channel 1. It is possible, if necessary, to perform the heating or cooling stages divided forward the liquid medium for two heat insulated from each other stages of heating or cooling. In this case, a different working voltage is supplied, as described above, to the thermoelectric batteries. At that the voltage on the batteries of the second and all the next stages exceeds voltage on the batteries of the first stage in direct proportion.--.